BIOLOGY OF BLACK AND GOLD BUTTERFLY, *Troides helena* Linn. (LEPIDOPTERA : PAPILIONIDAE) IN BANTIMURUNG-BULUSARAUNG NATIONAL PARK, SOUTH SULAWESI

Sri Nur Aminah Ngatimin*, Annie P. Saranga and Nurariaty Agus

Pests and Plant Diseases Department,
Faculty of Agriculture, Hasanuddin University
Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan KM.10 Makassar Makassar 90245, Indonesia

***Corresponding author** ~ email: srifirnas@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Troides helena Linn. (Lepidoptera : Papilionidae) is the one of endemic butterfly species who lived in Bantimurung-Bulusaraung National Park (BBNP), Maros district, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. *T. helena* was included in Indonesian regulation about trade and utilization of wild animals and plants, i.e PP 7 and 8 year 1999 and UU no. 5 year 1990. The purpose of research is to study about biology of *T. helena* including pupal stage periods, pupal emergence, adult longevity and female fecundity. The research was conducted in September to December 2014 in BBNP Natural Laboratory. On the other hand, *T. helena* population decreasing mainly caused by illegal wild hunting of local people around BBNP since long time ago. Preparation of research is breeding of pipevine Dutch *Aristolochia tagala* (Aristolochiaceae) as the butterfly host plants, explore pupal in Gua Pattunuang and another butterfly habitat areas surrounding BBNP. The result was showed percentage of *T. helena* pupal emergence is 32% of rotten cocoon, 12% male with malformation wings, 36% and 20% male and female with normal wings. *T. helena* male longevity average is 3,67 days; female is 6,4 days in daily temperature 28 - 31°C, then female fecundity about 29 - 41 eggs per females. Based our research, the presence and sustainability of *T. helena* in Bantimurung-Bulusaraung need more research to avoid them in endangered species status.

Key words : *Troides helena*, fecundity, longevity, butterflies, *Aristolochia tagala*